

ORISSEVICH, N.A.; MALOSKAYA, G.A.

Temperature dependence of the intensity of infrared absorption  
bands of the fundamental molecular vibrations in vapors. (pt. 1)  
spektr. 15 no.5:772-775 My 1964. (MIRA 1969)

L 3207-66

ACCESSION NR: AR5012249

UR/0058/65/000/003/D031/D031

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 3D224

AUTHORS: Boresevich, N. A.; Zaleskaya, G. A.

TITLE: Investigation of the temperature dependence of the intensities of infrared absorption bands of the fundamental oscillations of molecules in vapors

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Komis. po spektroskopii. AN SSSR, vyp. 1, 1964, 721-730

TOPIC TAGS: temperature dependence, infrared spectrum, absorption band, molecular vibration, vapor

TRANSLATION: A procedure is developed for measuring the infrared absorption spectra of substances that are difficult to sublimate. The temperature dependence of the integral sensitivity of the absorption band of the valence vibrations of groups CH, NH, and NH<sub>2</sub> is investigated. With increasing temperature, a shift of the bands to the long-wave region of the spectrum is observed. The half-width of the bands increases in this case, with simultaneous decrease in the intensity at the maximum. The integral intensity increases with the increasing temperature. See also RZhFiz, 1964, 12D214

SUB CODE: OP, NP  
Card 1/1

INCL: 00

BONISLICH, N.A.; PETROVIC, P.I.; ZALESSKAYA, G.A.

Infrared spectra of n-xylylene derivatives. Dokl. AN BSSR 4 no.12:  
510-513 D '60. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Institut fiziki AN BSSR i Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut  
organicheskikh poluproduktov i krasitel'ov im. Voroshilova.  
(Xylene--Spectra)

1. ZALESSKAYA, G.N.
2. USSR (600)
4. RUBTSOVO \* LIMESTONE
7. Report on the detailed prospecting for flux limestone in the area of Rubtsovo and Podasnov'ye villages in the Belokholunitskiy District of the Kirov Province in 1944. (Abstract) Izv. Glav, upr. geol. fon. no. 2 1947

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March, 1953. Unclassified.

1, ULANOV, I. I., ZALFSSKAYA, G. N.

2. USSR (600)

4. Omutninsk District - Fire Clay

7. Report on the detailed survey of the Peskovka and Kokorinskiy refractory clay deposits in the Omutninsk District of the Kirov Province. (Abstract.) Izv.Glav.upr.geol. fon. no. 2, 1947

0. Monthly List of Russian Acquisitions. Library of Congress. March 1953. Unclassified.

ZALESSKAYA, L., kand.arkhitektury

Ornamental trees and parks in residential districts. Zhil.stroi.  
no.4:24-27 '59. (MIRA 12:6)

(Landscape architecture) (Parks)

USSR/Medicine - Sleep Treatment

Nov 51

"Experiments With Sleep Treatment of Ulcerous Diseases in the District Hospital," A. A. Tchakova, L. A. Zaleskaya, Sormovo Rayon Hosp

"Klin Med" Vol XXIX, No 11, pp 53-55

Expts were made with a number of patients suffering from ulcers. Cortical (chloral hydrate) and subcortical soporifics (medinal, luminal, veronal) were used. To produce deeper sleep, 1-2% bromide was added to the soporific doses. Temp, pulse, respiration, blood pressure were

203T/3

USSR/Medicine - Sleep Treatment  
(Contd)

Nov 51

checked at regular intervals. Final results were excellent in 10 cases, satisfactory in 11, unsatisfactory in 5. Pain decreased and so did diaseptic symptoms. The general state of health improved. No pathological changes either in the blood or urine were found during or after treatment.

203T/3

ZALESKAYA, L. A.

TSEL', Ye.A.; ZALESKAYA, L.I.

Minutes of meetings Nos.33 and 34 of the Leningrad and Leningrad  
Province Oncological Society, November 13 and December 11, 1958.

Vop.onk. 5 no.6:759-763 '59.

(TUMORS)

(MIRA 12:12)



GOL'DSHTEYN, L.M.; BYCHENKOVA, M.N.; ZALESSKAYA, L.I.

Effectiveness of radiotherapy by various methods of cancer of the  
upper segments of the esophagus. Trudy Inst.onk.AMN SSSR no.4:27-  
38 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

(ESOPHAGUS--CANCER) (RADIOTHERAPY)

DYMARSKIY, L.Yu.; DIL'MAN, V.M.; ZALESSKAYA, L.I.; ZIV, M.A.; BOGIEOV,  
Ye.A.; PAVLOVA, M.V.

Combined hormone and chemotherapy and radiotherapy of far  
advanced breast cancer. Vop. onk. 9 no.7:44-52 '63.

(MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR (nauchnyy rukovoditel' raboty  
chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. S.A. Kholdin). Adres avtorov:  
Leningrad, P-129, Institut onkologii AMN SSSR.

POL'KINA, R.I.; BYCHENKOVA, M.N.; ZALESSKAYA, L.I.

Attempts at the radiosensitization of transplanted tumors using  
some pyrimidine derivatives. Trudy Inst.onk.AMN SSSR no.4:102-  
107 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy onkologii (zav. - prof. N.V.  
Lazarev) i rentgenovskogo otdeleniya (zav. - prof. L.M.Gol'dshteyn).  
(PYRIMIDINES) (ONCOLOGY) (RADIOTHERAPY)

**ZALESSKAYA, L.I.**

**Minutes of the 30th session of the Leningrad and Leningrad Province  
Society of Oncologists, May 8, 1958. Vop.onk. 4 no.6:755-757 '58.  
(MIRA 12:1)**

**(TUMORS)**

Zalesskaya, L. I.

MOSCOW.

Publichnaia biblioteka. Vladimir Vladimirovich Maiakovskii, 1893-1930. Moskva,  
1950. 31 p. Its: Sovetskie pisateli 51-20614

Z8542.9.M6

*Л.И. Залеская*  
ZALESSKAYA, L.I.

Minutes of the 20th and 21st sessions of the Society of Oncologists  
of Leningrad and Leningrad Province. Vop.onk. 3 no.6:769-773 '57.

(MIRA 11:2)

1. Sekretar' Nauchnogo obshchestva onkologov Leningrada i Lenin-  
gradskoy oblasti  
(TUMORS)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 16 Vol 7/9 Cancer Sept 59

386g. Combined external and intracavitary radiation treatment of oesophageal cancer (Russian text) ZALESSKAYA L. I. Inst. of Oncol. AMS, Leningrad, USSR *Vopr. Onkol.* 1959, 5/2 (178-183) Tables 1 Illus. 3  
The combination of external radiation with roentgen rays through a lead grid and intracavitary radiation with gamma rays  $\text{Co}^{60}$  was used in 15 patients. Improvement was noted in 13 cases. The effect of treatment proved to be unsteady. After 2-3 months many patients developed pains in the thorax without tumour recurrence and all of them died 5-18 months later.

ZALESKAYA, L.I.

Minutes of the 25th session of the Leningrad and Leningrad Province  
Society of Oncologists. Vop.onk. 4 no.3:379-381 '58 (MIRA 11:8)  
(TUMORS)



POL'KINA, R.I.; BYCHENKOVA, M.N.; ZALESSKAYA, L.I.

Radiosensitization of inoculated tumors with some pyrimidine derivatives. Vop. onk. 9 no.9:34-38 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy onkologii (zav.- prof. N.V. Lazarev) i rentgenovskogo otdeleniya (zav.- prof. L.M. Gol'dshteyn [deceased]) Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR (dir.- deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Serebrov). Adres avtorov: Leningrad, P-129, 2-ya Berezovaya alleya 3, Institut onkologii AMN SSSR.

S/020/60/132/02/35/067  
B011/B002

AUTHORS: Topchiyev, A. V., Academician, Kaptsov, N. N., Zalesskaya, L. N.

TITLE: Nitration of Paraoxydiphenyldimethylmethane Acetate in the Presence of Urea

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 132, No. 2, pp. 371-373

TEXT: The authors proved that during the nitration of paraoxydiphenyldimethylmethane acetate, one of the three nitro groups enters a non-phenolic cycle of the molecule (see scheme). For the purpose of purification p-oxydiphenyldimethylmethane (ODDM) (commercial by-product of the phenol acetone production) was first recrystallized from a mixture of benzene-petroleum ether. The ODDM crystals are white, needle-shaped and have their melting point at 73°-75°. Production of the acetate: ODDM was dissolved in an aqueous KOH solution with an addition of ethanol, and 180 g of acetic anhydride were quickly added. After it was cooled down for half an hour by adding lumps of ice, or when the mixture was put on ice, the solution separated in layers. It was extracted by means of ether. When the ether was distilled off, the remaining substance was a colorless, thick liquid which could be distilled almost without decomposition at 327° at

Card 1/3

Nitration of Paraoxydiphenyldimethylmethane Acetate  
in the Presence of Urea

S/020/60/132/02/35/067  
B011/B002

atmospheric pressure. The melting point of this acetate was  $180^{\circ}$ - $182^{\circ}$ /1.5 mm. The molecular weight was determined to be 250 and calculated to be 254. The acetate easily dissolves in benzene, benzine, o-xylene, and other solvents. Nitration of the acetate by means of  $\text{HNO}_3$  at  $15^{\circ}$ - $20^{\circ}$  leads to the formation of picric acid. This can be prevented if the acetate is poured off at lower temperatures and if the reaction mass is left standing at a lower temperature. Thus low yields of a yellowish crystalline substance develop with a melting point of  $127^{\circ}$ . It was analyzed to be the trinitro derivative of p-ODDM. Its molecular weight was determined to be 356 and calculated to be 347. In order to avoid the oxidative action of  $\text{HNO}_3$ , the authors nitrated ODDM acetate in the presence of urea. Table 1 shows that in this case, the trinitro compound develops with a considerably higher yield. Urea however, must be added after the acetate has been poured off, otherwise only picric acid would develop. The position of the nitro groups was proven by oxidation with chromic acid. A small amount (0.07 g) of a solid yellow substance was obtained with a melting point between  $238^{\circ}$  and  $241^{\circ}$ . The authors compared it with para-nitro-benzoic acid whose melting point is at  $241^{\circ}$  (Scheme). There are 1 table and 4 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

Card 2/3

Nitration of Paraoxydiphenyldimethylmethane Acetate  
in the Presence of Urea

S/020/60/132/02/35/067  
B011/B002

ASSOCIATION: Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute  
of Petroleum-chemical Synthesis of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: February 17, 1960

Card 3/3

SHKREBEL', M.Ya.. Prinimali uchastiye: BLAGOVESHCHENSKAYA, K.A.;  
DZYUBENKO, G.F.; FRAGAYLOVA, V.I.; ZALESSKAYA, L.O.; KOTSERUBA,  
L.P.; KOVBASENKO, L.A.; LYAUDANSKAYA, B.Ye.; MILOVZOROV, P.Z.  
[deceased]; NEZHURENDA, M.P.; SHITKO, K.I.; YANTSOVA, A.V..  
KRESHCHENSKIY, Ye.S., tekhn.red.

[Economy of Kiev Province; a statistical manual] Narodnoe kho-  
ziaistvo Kievskoi oblasti; statisticheskii sbornik. Kiev, Gos.  
stat.izd-vo, 1959. 255 p. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Kiev (Province) Statisticheskoye upravleniye. 2. Nachal'nik  
statisticheskogo upravleniya Kiyevskoy oblasti (for Shkrebel').  
(Kiev Province--Statistics)

ZALESSKAIA, L.S.

ZALESSKAIA, L.S. ...Ozelenenie gorodov Srednei Azii. Dendrologicheskaiia chast'  
F.N. Rusanova. Moskva, 1949. 93, (3) p. (Akademiia arkhitektury SSSR).  
"Bibliografiia": p. 92-94.

DLC: SB484.R923

SO: LC, Soviet Geography, Part II, 1951, Unclassified

ZALESSKAYA, L.S., kand.arkh.; ALEKSANDROVA, V.D., arkh.; SHKVARIKOV, V.A., red.; DYURNBAUM, N.S., red. [deceased]; KOLESHNIKOV, A.I., red.; DOMSHLAK, I.P., red.; BALAKSHINA, Ye.S., arkhitekt, red.; FRIDBERG, G.V., inzh., red.; BRUSINA, L.N., tekhn.red.

[Manual for architects] Spravochnik arkhitektora. Red.V.A. Shkvarikov i dr. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkh. i stroit.materialam. Vol.3., pt.2. [Landscaping of cities] Ozenenie gorodov. Sost. L.S.Zalesskaya i V.D.Aleksandrova. 1960. 463 p. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut gradostroitel'stva i rayonnoy planirovki. (Landscape gardening)

ZALESSKAYA, L S

Ozeleneniye Stolitsey [Landscaping of the Capital] Moskva, Gos. Izd-vo., Literatury  
Po Stroitel'stvu i Arkhitekture, 1953.  
39 p. illus. (Arkhitektura Moskvyy, By Tsika Lektsiy)

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ZALESSKAYA, M. A.

Zalesskaya, M. A. and Orlova, M. Ye. "Cytobacterioscopy of cervical canal discharges in gonorrhea", Sbornik nauch. trudov (Rost. obl. nauch.-issled. akushersko-ginekolog. in-t), Issue 8, 1948, p. 56-60.

ZALESKAYA, M. A.

Nikol'skiy, V.V, Zaleskaya, M.A. and Chukrayeva, N.I. "The dynamics of RN changes and the albumen content in discharges of gonorrhea patients under the influence of pencillin and sulfadin therapy", Sbornik nauch. trudov (Rost, Obl. nauch.-issled. akushersko-ginekol. in-t.), Issue 8, 1948, p. 72-76.

So: U-3261, 10 April 1953 (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 12, '949).

ZALESSKAYA, M. A.

Zalesskaya, M. A. "The use of AtsS in combination with sulfamide drugs in the treatment of postnatal septic diseases", Sbornik nauch. trudov (Rost. obl. nauch.-issled. akushersko-ginekol. in-t), Issue 8, 1948, p. 162-167.

So: U-3261, 10 April 1953 (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 12, 1949).

*Zalesskaya, N.D.*

USSR/Forestry - Forest Culture.

J-4

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Biologiya, No 16, 25 Aug 1957, 69128

Author : Zalesskaya, N.D.

Inst :

Title : Irrigation of Oaks Planted in Nidi in Field Protective Forest Strips.

Orig Pub : Nauch. tr. Ukr. n.-i. in-ta gidrotekhn. i melior., 1956, No 77/3, 27-32

Abstract : In 1950, in Brilevsk scientific-experimental irrigation station, forest strips were introduced for the study of irrigation effect on the growth and development of oaks. It is established that with necessary load of irrigation and correct and timely soil cultivation, the normal development of oaks is secured and the yearly gain averages 39 to 60 cm. A greater density of oaks in a nidus (up to 20 trees) did not inhibit their development and aided greater height of matures oaks. By the end of the second

Card 1/2

- 47 -

USSR/Forestry - Forest Culture.

J-4

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Biologiya, No 16, 25 Aug 1957, 69128

year (while irrigated) a total coverage occurred in nidi.  
In the initial years of their life the irrigated small  
oaks do not yield in growth to fast-growing species.

Card 2/2

- 48 -

Obtaining higher fuel-oil yields in alcoholic fermentation. *M. I. Zakrevskaya. Microbiology (U. S. S. R.) 6, 404-416 (1957); Chem. Zvesti. 1957, 11, 3837.*—An addition of 0.2% leucine is necessary to increase the fuel-oil yield in the fermentation of sugar solutions. With the optimum sugar concn. of 10% a fuel-oil yield of 13.5% of the alc. or 0.16% of the mash was obtained. The amino N of the leucine was 70-80% assimilated. A 10% sugar soln. with 0.5% leucine and the alc. of 0.5% leucine gave a 0.0% fuel-oil yield (0.97% of the mash); a 6% sugar soln. gave a yield of 7.5%. Substitution of other amino acids for leucine reduced the fuel-oil concn. to 0.08 or even 0.04%. M. G. Morav.

PROCESSING AND PROPERTY INDEX																									
1ST AND 2ND ORDER													3RD AND 4TH ORDER												
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>CA</span> <span>16</span> </div> <p>Formation of fusel oil during alcoholic fermentation. II. M. I. Zelenkaya. <i>Microbiology</i> (U. S. S. R.) 7, No. 5, 546-54 (1938); <i>Khim. Referat. Zhur.</i> 2, No. 4, 66-7 (1939); cf. G. A. 39, 5980. The use of tech. leucine lowered the yield of fusel oil to 0.12%; with pure leucine the yield was 0.14%. The most energetic formation of fusel oil coincides with the beginning of the main fermentation of sugar, when the multiplication of yeast and the domination of leucine are nearly concluded, in the period of from 24 to 48 hrs. The greater the amt. of the fermented sugar the greater the yield of fusel oil. On lowering the amt. of added yeast (3 million cells/cc.) the formation of fusel oil takes place slowly and continues uniformly until the fermentation is concluded, but the yield is greater (0.23%). With a larger amt. of yeast (30 million cells/cc.) the formation of fusel oil stops rapidly (in 36 hrs.) simultaneously with the main fermentation of sugar and the yield of fusel oil is smaller (0.19%). The splitting of leucine by yeast takes place very rapidly; within 12 to 24 hrs. up to 70% of the leucine is consumed.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">W. R. Heng</p>																									
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>ASM. SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</span> <span>E-2772.2.2.2.2.2</span> </div>																									
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[illegible]



CA

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Riboflavin formation in *Aspergillus flavus* mycelium grown in filtered cereal mash. M. I. Zaleskaya (All-Union Research Inst. Ak. Inst. Mikrobiol. SSSR, 19, 127-30 (1959)). The solids in cereal-potato mash filtrates are 85% assimilable for *Aspergillus flavus*. Mycelium preps. from the cultures contain 4.5-5.5% N (20-34% protein). Riboflavin content is 30-92  $\gamma$ /g. (calcd. on dry wt.), depending on fermentation time and the solids content of the filtrate. In old cultures riboflavin passes from the mycelium into the medium. J. P. S.

ZALESSKAYA, M. I.

2  
Starch hydrolysis in acetone-butanol fermentation. M. I. Zalesskaya and F. M. Kinzburzskaya. *Trudy Vsesoyuz. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Spirtovoi Prom.* 1954, No. 3, 140-141. Three components were found in the acetone-butanol bacterial amylase system: amylolytic, strongly dextrinolytic, and saccharifying. Evidence of amylolytic activity in the culture medium appeared as early as 8 hrs. after the onset of fermentation and reached its max. after 30-48 hrs. The addn. of  $\beta$ -amylase enhanced the amylolytic activity in the culture medium. The presence of maltose in the culture medium was also demonstrated. II. Changes in the carbohydrate composition of the medium at the different stages of acetone-butanol fermentation. *Ibid.* 148-155. A 6-8% rye flour mash was fermented. Saccharification of the starch was almost complete 12 hrs. after the onset of fermentation. The sugars thus formed are completely fermented in 30 hrs. Pentosans remained totally unaffected by the fermentation processes. Through *Referat. Zhur. Khim., Biol. Khim.* 1955, No. 10712. B. S. Levine

ZALESSKAYA, M.I.

How composition of the medium influences by sol-ace-  
tone: fermentation M. I. Zaleskaya (All-Union Sci.  
Research, Inst. of Ind., Moscow). *Mikrobiologiya* 24,  
455-61 (1955).—Yield of solvents, and especially of BuOH,  
is higher in rye mashes than in corn or wheat mashes, which  
are richer in protein than rye. Yield was also raised in corn  
mashes (e.g. from 3.48 g./l. to 4.14 for Me<sub>2</sub>CO and from  
7.76 to 9.626 for BuOH) by increasing the starch:protein  
ratio; starch was added to the corn flour to raise starch con-  
tent from 60.3 to 68.06%. Yields are also tabulated for  
pea:potato, pea:corn, corn:potato, wheat and barley  
mashes. Julian P. Smith

ZALESSKAYA, M. I.

7  
5  
Influence of proteolytic enzymes of *Clostridium acetibutylicum* on the fermentation of starch. *Tr. Vsesoyuzn. Nauch. Issled. Inst. Spirt. Przem.* 1960, 25, 603 (1960).--Intensified proteolysis in mashes with relatively low starch:protein ratio (maize, wheat, peas) hastens accumulation of vol. N in the mash and transition to the 2nd fermentation stage, so that yield of solvents is improved. Amylase activity is intensified by higher starch:protein ratios (rye, potatoes), causing an earlier drop in acidity and higher total yield of solvents, while also favoring *Bacilli* production. *Julius E. Smith*

RM MT

ZALESSKAYA, M.I.

Methods for getting higher butanol output in the acetone-butyl fermentation; theoretical data and experimental results. Trudy TSNIISF no.6:73-81 '58. (MIRA 14:12)

(Butyl alcohol) (Butanol)

ZALESSKAYA, M.I.; LOGOTKIN, I.S.; MARFINA, A.M.; GUS'KOVA, N.P.;  
CHEKASINA, Ye.V.

Processing of sugar-beet molasses in the butyl alcohol-acetone  
production. Trudy TSNIISP no. 8:52-60 '59. (MIRA 14:1)  
(Molasses) (Butyl alcohol) (Acetone)

PEREPIETCHIKOV, Ye.G., dotsent kand.tekhn.nauk; SOLODOVNIKOV, Z.V.;  
ZALESSEKAYA, M.P.

Results of the experimental investigation of thermal fields on  
surfaces of radiators operating at increased parameters of heat  
carriers. Sbor. nauch. trud. Bel. politekh. inst. no.74:10-18  
'59. (MIRA 13:8)

(Radiators)

ZALESSKAYA, N.T.

Cavernicolous Chilopoda of the Crimea and the Caucasus. Zool.  
zhur. 42 no.7:1022-1030 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Department of Invertebrate Zoology, State University of  
Moscow.



KUIMOV, D.T.; ZALESSKAYA, O.M.

Rheumatic fever and multiple sclerosis. Zhur. nevr. i psikh.  
64 no.3:370-375 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Klinika nervnykh bolezney (zaveduyushchiy kafedroy -  
prof. D.T. Kuimov) Novosibirskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

ZALESSKAYA, S.V.

Viscosity of slags obtained from the reduction smelting of  
red mud sinters. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; Chern. met. 7 no.1:  
38-40 '64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Gor'kovskiy politekhnicheskii institut.

ZALESSKAYA, S. V.

SOV/137-58-8-18089

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 8, p 268 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Zalesskaya, S. V.

TITLE: Colorimetric Determination of Vanadium in Bauxites and Red Mud (Kolorimetricheskoye opredeleniye vanadiya v boksitakh i krasnom shleme)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Gor'kovsk. politekhn. in-ta, 1957, Vol 13, Nr 5, pp 90-93

ABSTRACT: In bauxites and red mud V is determined by the colorimetric method based on the production of a P - W - V compound. 1 g of material is fused with 5 g NaOH, the melt is leached out with 50 cc of water and filtered into a 100-cc flask. A 25-cc aliquot is neutralized with 6-N  $H_2SO_4$  to methyl orange with an addition of 3 cc of acid in excess. 0.5 cc of 1% solution of  $H_2O_2$  is added and 4% solution of  $KMnO_4$  drop by drop to the appearance of a raspberry-red coloration, which is destroyed 2.5 min later by the addition of a few drops of 1%  $NaNO_2$  solution. To the discolored solution are added 1 cc of 15% solution of  $N_2WO_4$  and water to make a total of 50 cc, whereupon the V is determined colorimetrically.

Card 1/1

1. Bauxite—Colorimetric analysis 2. Vanadium-- V. N.  
Determination

SAMARIN, A.M.; RUDNEVA, A.V.; ZALESSKAYA, S.V.

Effect of the phase composition of slags on the process of cast iron  
gravitation in the reduction smelting of red pulp sinters. Izv.vys.  
ucheb.zav.; chern.met. 4 no.6:20-26 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Institut metallurgii im. A.A.Baykova.  
(Cast iron—Metallurgy) (Slag)

ZALUSSKAYA, I. I.

Translated. Materials

PAGE 1 BOOK EXPLANATION. 504/493

Topography of organic compounds (Problems in the Theory of the Structure of Organic Compounds) [Translated] 1960. 279 p. Kireva also inserted. 3,175 copies printed.

Supporting Agency: Leningradskiy ardena Lenin Otdel'nyy universitet in A. A. Shustova.

Supp. M. I. Fed. Perovskiy M. I. V. D. Plavitskiy, M. I. S. D. Prolomov.

PROPOS: This collection of articles is intended for chemists and organic chemists.

CONTENTS: The collection is concerned with the scientific legacy of A. I. Perovskiy and includes discussions of his scientific views and their realization in connection with the development of theoretical organic chemistry. The articles represent the scientific personality and transformations of various classes of organic compounds: unsaturated alcohols and epoxides, aldehydes, ketones, and unsaturated alcohols, aldehydes and carbonyl compounds. The personalities are mentioned. References accompany each article.

Perovskiy, A. I. and V. D. Plavitskiy. Development of A. I. Perovskiy's work in the field of Polymeric Compounds 64

Labodina, A. I. Development of A. I. Perovskiy's ideas on the synthesis of terpenes and related compounds by the Soviet School of Chemists 126

Perovskiy, I. I., and V. D. Plavitskiy. Role of A. I. Perovskiy's Research on the synthesis of Isoprenoid Compounds 175

Perovskiy, I. I. Reaction Mechanism of Alcohols and Aldehydes with Dehydrogenation 146

Perovskiy, I. I. Investigations in the field of substituted 2-hydroxy-2,3-dihydrofurans 163

Blizhnik, G. I. A. I. Perovskiy's Reaction in the Synthesis of Terpenes 1,2,3- 183

Perovskiy, I. I. Isomeric Transformations of Isotones 198

Perovskiy, I. I. Participation of Substituted Groups in Chemical Processes. Chemical Transformations of  $\alpha$ -Halogen Esters 210

Shustova, A. A. Application of A. I. Perovskiy's ideas and of the Chemical Reaction Discovered by Him in the Chemistry of the Steroid Compounds 224

AVAILABILITY: Library of Congress (Q2476.444)

ZALESSKAYA, Yu.M.

Effect of experimental hypo- and hyperthyroidism on the process of the conversion of  $\beta$ -carotene into vitamin A in vitro in guinea pig tissues. Biokhimiia 30 no.6: 1132-1136 N-D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Laboratoriya biokhimii Instituta eksperimental'noy patologii i terapii AMN SSSR, Sukhumi. Submitted November 9, 1964.

BC

a-3

Hydrogenation of acetylene derivatives.  
XXII. Dihydroxydicyclohexylacetylene. J. S.  
SALKIND with T. A. SALOMONOVA, D. I. ROSANOV,  
and G. V. TCHEREMISHEV (J. Gen. Chem. Russ., 1935,  
5, 1723—1727).—1:1'-Dihydroxy-1:1'-dicyclohexyl-  
acetylene (I) (Ac. derivative, b.p. 164—170°, m.p.  
45.5—46.5°) and Br in CHCl<sub>3</sub> afford *α*,*α*-dibromo-*α*,*α*-di-  
cyclohexylacetylene 1:1'-oxide, m.p. 104.5—107.5°.  
(I) is readily hydrogenated (Pd) to 1:1'-dihydroxy-  
1:1'-dicyclohexylacetylene, m.p. 152°, which yields  
adipic acid when oxidized with KMnO<sub>4</sub>. R. T.

Molecular transpositions of ketones into ketones under the action of zinc chloride at high temperatures. Al. Favorskii, T. E. Zaleskaya, D. I. Rozanov and G. V. Chelmsky. *Russ. J. Chem.* (S. S. R.), No. 12, 1726 (1960). *Chem. (U. S. S. R.)*, No. 12, 1726 (1960). When heated at 420° in the presence of ZnCl<sub>2</sub>, PhCOCHMe<sub>2</sub> isomerizes to form PhMeCH(OH)CMe<sub>2</sub>, m. 11.5°, by oxidation; semicarbazone, m. 150°, forms PhMeCCOMe, b. 97.8°, which yields a semicarbazone, m. 190.1°, and MePhCCO<sub>2</sub>H, m. 78.9° (oxidation with alkali and H<sub>2</sub>O). Also, PhCOCHMeEt (b. 112°, d<sub>4</sub> 0.8899, d<sub>25</sub> 0.8725, from PhCH(OH)CMe<sub>2</sub>Et, m. 22°, by oxidation with Na<sub>2</sub>C<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>); semicarbazone, m. 127.8°, forms PhMeEtCCOMe, b. 114.16°, d<sub>4</sub> 0.8739, d<sub>25</sub> 0.8520, (semicarbazone, m. 177.8°), oxidized to MeEtPhCCO<sub>2</sub>H, m. 64°. Under the same conditions PhCOEt does not isomerize, but undergoes pyrolytic cleavage, forming C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>CO, CO, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>, PhPh, MeCH=CHPh, H<sub>2</sub>O, EtCO<sub>2</sub>H, H<sub>2</sub>O and resin. Ph cyclohexyl ketone also does not isomerize but forms phenylcyclohexane by elimination of CO. The ability of the ketones to isomerize is explained by the non-planar and mobility of the O atom. J. F. A.



COMMON ELEMENTS		COMMON TABLET INDEX	
<p><i>ca</i></p> <p>Catalytic rearrangement of ketones. Isomerization of <i>sec</i>-butyl phenyl ketone. T. K. Zalcaskaya. <i>J. Gen. Chem.</i> (U. S. S. R.) 8, 1540-43 (1938).—Previously it was shown that on heating at 320° in the presence of ZnCl<sub>2</sub>, <i>o</i>-substituted MeCOPh with 2 and 3 Me groups isomerized to give ketones with an Ac group, while primary ketones (PhCOR<sub>1</sub>) do not isomerize, but undergo pyrolytic decomposition. (cf. Favorskii, <i>et al.</i>, <i>C. A.</i> 30, 2941<sup>1</sup>). It was of interest to investigate the behavior of similar ketones with unlike substituents. <i>PhCOCHMeEt</i>, b<sub>p</sub> 113.5–14.4°, d<sub>4</sub><sup>20</sup> 0.974, n<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.5087, M. R. 0.49.68, prepd. from PhCH(OH)CHMeEt, b<sub>p</sub> 120–1°, by oxidation with CrO<sub>3</sub>, under the same conditions isomerized to PhEtCHAc (I) and not to PhMeCHCOEt, which theoretically is also possible. I, b<sub>p</sub> 105.5–6.5° (semicarbazone m. 191°), oxidized with Br in NaOH soln., gave PhEtCHCO<sub>2</sub>H; its amide m. 80°. Thus, the character of the mol. transposition is not influenced by the presence of like and unlike substituents in the ketones. Chas. Blanc</p>			
<p>10</p>			
<p>ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>			
<p>SECTION 1</p>		<p>SECTION 2</p>	
<p>SECTION 3</p>		<p>SECTION 4</p>	

ZAKHARCHUK, I. V.

Mr., Leningrad State Med. Inst. in A. I. Gorkov, -1945-.

Mr., Leningrad State Pedagogical Inst. in A. I. Gorkov, -1943-.

"On the Problem of Catalytic Conversions of Ketones Isomerization of M. M.

-Diethyl-Acetophenone," Zhur. Obshch. Khim., 16, No. 11, 1946;

"The Identification of Alkyl Benzenes," ibid., 17, No. 3, 1947;

"The Problem of Catalytic Conversion of Ketones by Isomerization of Mo-

Methyldeoxybenzoin," ibid., 18, No. 6, 1948;

"Problem of the Isomer Conversions of Carbonyl Compounds. The Relation of

Diphenylacetic Aldehyde to Heating with Zinc Chloride," ibid.

117 AND 118 COLUMNS		PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX		119 AND 120 COLUMNS	
<p>Identification of alkylbenzenes. I. Analysis of binary mixtures of acylamino derivatives of <i>sec</i>-butylbenzene and isobutylbenzene. I. K. Zolotareva (Leningrad Pedagog. Inst.). <i>J. Gen. Chem. (U.S.S.R.)</i> 17, 480 (1947) (in Russian). -- Melting ranges were detd. for mixts. of Ac and Bu derivs. of <i>p</i>-NH<sub>2</sub> and 2,4-diamino derivs. of <i>sec</i>-BuPh and <i>iso</i>-BuPh, as a means of analysis of these binary systems. EtMgBr (from 12 g. Mg and 54 g. EtBr) and 40 g. AcPh in Et<sub>2</sub>O gave 40 g. 2-phenyl-2-butanol, b<sub>p</sub> 107-8°; this + 10 g. red P and 36 g. H<sub>2</sub>O (b. 127°) were heated and slowly treated with 50 g. iodine and, after 9-hr. heating, steam distd. to give 12.3 g. <i>sec</i>-BuPh, b<sub>p</sub> 79-80°, b<sub>m</sub> 173-4°. The hydrocarbon (12 g.) was added in 2 min. to 21 cc. concd. H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> at -10° with vigorous stirring, and the mixt. was treated slowly with 8 cc. HNO<sub>3</sub> (d. 1.418) and 12 cc. concd. H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> at 0-3° over 1 hr.; after stirring 10 min. at 8-10° the mixt. was poured on ice to yield 4 g. <i>p</i>-nitro-<i>sec</i>-butylbenzene, b<sub>p</sub> 104-6°, b<sub>m</sub> 126-7°, d<sub>4</sub> 1.0875, d<sub>20</sub> 1.0770, n<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.53338, and 8 g. 2,4-dinitro-<i>sec</i>-butylbenzene, b<sub>p</sub> 143-4°, b<sub>m</sub> 161-2°, d<sub>4</sub> 1.2411, d<sub>20</sub> 1.2195, d<sub>20</sub> 1.2594, n<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.53338. Reduction of the former with 9 g. Sn and 24 cc. concd. HCl gave 3.1 g. crude amine, which was acylated directly: Ac deriv. (from Ac<sub>2</sub>O), m. 125.8-6° (from C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>Cl), m. 126.1° (from 80% EtOH) (I); Bu deriv. (from BuCl), m. 131.0-31.8° (from 80% EtOH) (II). The di-NO<sub>2</sub> deriv. similarly gave 5.9 g. crude diamine after reduction with Sn-HCl, which was directly acylated: di-Ac deriv. (from Ac<sub>2</sub>O), m. 191.5° (from 80% EtOH) (III); di-Bu deriv. (from Bu<sub>2</sub>Cl), m. 225.6° (from BuOH) (IV). Me<sub>2</sub>CO (30 g.) and PhCH<sub>2</sub>MgCl (from 52 g. PhCH<sub>2</sub>Cl) gave 40</p>		<p>g. dimethylbenzylamine, b<sub>p</sub> 109-11°, b<sub>m</sub> 81-4°. This was reduced with 10 g. red P and 35 g. H<sub>2</sub>O and 55 g. iodine to give 20.5 g. <i>iso</i>-BuPh, b<sub>p</sub> 100-70°, b<sub>m</sub> 60-1°; this was nitrated as described above to give 4.5 g. <i>p</i>-nitroisobutylbenzene, b<sub>p</sub> 125-6°, d<sub>4</sub> 1.0892, d<sub>20</sub> 1.0774, n<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.5290 and 13.5 g. 2,4-dinitroisobutylbenzene, b<sub>p</sub> 154-6°, d<sub>4</sub> 1.2613, d<sub>20</sub> 1.2131, n<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.54791. Reduction with Sn-HCl gave 2.9 g. crude amine and 5.0 g. (from 8 g. di-NO<sub>2</sub> compd.) crude diamine, resp. Acylation gave <i>p</i>-acetamidisobutylbenzene (from Ac<sub>2</sub>O), m. 131.5-131.8° (from 30% EtOH) (V); <i>p</i>-benzamidisobutylbenzene (from BuCl), m. 129.4° (from 80% EtOH) (VI); 2,4-diacetamidisobutylbenzene, m. 218° (from 80% EtOH) (VII); and 2,4-dibenzamidisobutylbenzene, m. 230.2° (from BuOH) (VIII). The 8 compds. in the prod. state were used to make up 4 series of binary mixts.: mono-Ac derivs., di-Ac derivs., mono-Bu derivs., and di-Bu derivs. the m.p.s. of which were detd. by the capillary method. The m.-p. curves vs. compn. (<i>iso</i>-Bu vs. <i>sec</i>-Bu) are given; this shows the points of beginning and the end of melting of each component pair. These are characterized as follows: I-V shows a narrow melting range at all compns. and has a well-defined min. m.p. of 108-9° at approx. 55% <i>sec</i>-BuPh deriv.; II-VI shows a wide melting range at all compns. with a sharp min. at m.p. 107-10° at approx. 40% <i>sec</i>-BuPh deriv.; III-VII has a quite narrow melting range at all compns. with a sharp min. of m.p. 182-3.5° at approx. 80% <i>sec</i>-BuPh deriv.; IV-VIII has a moderate melting range at all compns. with a very shallow melting diagram with a poorly defined min. at m.p. 210-21° at approx. 35% <i>sec</i>-BuPh deriv. The</p>		<p>7</p>	
<p>AD-114 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>		<p>8-2-114-114-114</p>		<p>AD-114-114-114</p>	

best derivs. for analysis of mixts. of the 2 butybenzenes  
are the monoacetylamino derivs. G. M. Kosolapoff

COMMON ELEMENTS																									
PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX																									
<p><b>Catalytic conversions of ketones. Isomerization of <math>\alpha</math>-methyldeoxybenzoin.</b> T. E. Zaleskaya. <i>Zhur. Obshch. Khim.</i> (J. Gen. Chem.) 18, 1168-71 (1948). -- <math>\text{PhMeCHCOPh}</math> (I) (21 g.), heated 5 hrs. at <math>330^\circ</math> with 0.4 mole <math>\text{ZnCl}_2</math>, underwent isomerization to <math>\text{PhCHCOMe}</math> (12 g.). The reaction is conceived as proceeding over a 1st-stage formation, between I and the strong acid catalyst <math>\text{H}^+</math>, of an intermediate complex of the form <math>\text{PhMeCHCOPh} \cdot \text{OH}^+ \dots \text{A}</math>. In this complex, the Me group, repelled by Ph, migrates as a result of an electron shift from Me to OH, leading to <math>\text{PhCHCOPhMeOH} \dots \text{A}</math>, in which the electron shift now occurs from the O atom to the C chain, as a result of which, and owing to the neg. electronic effects proper to the Ph group, the latter, rather than the Me group, is repelled from the CO group, giving <math>\text{PhCHCOMe}</math>. N. Thon</p>																									
<p>ASB-51.4 DETAILURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																									
<p>140000 01</p>																									
<p>140000 01</p>																									

ZALESSKAYA, T. E.

Concerning isomeric transformations of carbonyl compounds. The relation of diphenylacetic aldehyde on heating with zinc chloride. p. 1172

The isomeric transformation is observed of diphenyl acetic aldehyde into desoxybenzoin after heating with zinc chloride. Hereby precipitates diphenylmethane, which is the product of decomposition of diphenylacetic aldehyde.

The Leningrad Herzen State Pedagogical Institute  
June 26, 1947

30: Journal of General Chemistry (USSR) 18 (80) No. 6 (1948)

REMIZOVA, T.B.; ZALESKAYA, T.Ye.

Mechanism of the isomeric transformation of ketones. Par 2:  
Action of 72% chloric acid on pivalophenone containing C<sup>14</sup>  
in carbonyl. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no 5:1395-1399 My '64.  
(MIRA 17:7)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskii institut tsellyulozno-  
bumazhnoy promyshlennosti.

ZALESSKAYA, T.Ye.; REMIZOVA, T.B.

Mechanism of isomeric transformations of ketones. Part 3: Action of perchloric acid and zinc chloride on tert-amyl phenyl ketone. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.10:3168-3173 0 '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskii institut tsellyulozno-bumazhnoy promyshlennosti.



ZALISSKAYA, T.Ye.; REMIZOVA, T.B.

Mechanism of isomeric conversions of ketones. Part 4: Action of perchloric acid on tert-amyl phenyl ketone containing 6% in carbonyl. Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.1:31-34 Ja '65. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskii institut tsellyulozno-bumazhnoy promyshlennosti.

ZALESSKAYA, T.Ye.; REMIZOVA, T.B.

Isomeric conversions of ketones. Part 1: Conversion of pivalophenone  
in 67% perchloric acid. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.12:3802-3804 D '63.  
(MIRA 17:3)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskii institut tsellyulozno-bumazhnoy  
promyshlennosti.

S/079/60/030/007/024/039/XX  
B001/B066

AUTHORS: Zalesskaya, T. Ye. and Zhuravl'eva, L. Ye.

TITLE: Identification of Alkyl Benzenes. <sup>1</sup>II. Analysis of Binary Mixtures of Acylamino Derivatives of 2-Phenyl Butane and 3-Phenyl Pentane

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 7, pp. 2164-2166

TEXT: The purpose of the present work was to identify closely related hydrocarbons that are constituents of a mixture. In order to identify 2-phenyl butane mixed with 3-phenyl pentane, the two hydrocarbons were synthesized and converted to their acylamino derivatives. The thermal analysis of the binary mixtures of the corresponding derivatives was made under conditions applicable with small quantities of the products to be studied. The melting points of mixtures of the benzene derivatives of 2-(p-aminophenyl) butane and 3-(p-aminophenyl) pentane, and of mixtures of the acetyl and benzoyl derivatives of 2-(2,4-diaminophenyl) butane and 3-(2,4-diaminophenyl) pentane were determined. Experimental data (melting points) are given in the following diagrams: Diagram 1: melting Card 1/2 ✓

Identification of Alkyl Benzenes. II. Analysis of Binary Mixtures of Acylamino Derivatives of 2-Phenyl Butane and 3-Phenyl Pentane S/079/60/030/007/024/039/XX B001/B066

points of the binary mixture of the p-benzoyl-amino derivatives of 2-phenyl butane and 3-phenyl pentane; diagram 2: melting points of the binary mixture of the 2,4-diacetyl-amino derivatives of 2-phenyl butane and 3-phenyl pentane; diagram 3: melting points of the binary mixture of the 2,4-dibenzoyl-amino derivatives of 2-phenyl butane and 3-phenyl pentane. Under the experimental conditions, not only the temperature measured when the solid phase disappears, but also the temperature during the appearance of the liquid state is important for characterizing each of the mixtures, as is clearly seen from the melting-point diagrams. There are 3 figures and 4 references: 1 Soviet, 2 US, and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskii institut tsellyulozno-bumazhnoy promyshlennosti (Leningrad Institute of Technology for the Cellulose and Cotton Industry)

SUBMITTED: June 23, 1959

Card 2/2

ZALESSKAYA, T.Ye.; ZHURAVLIEVA, L.Ye.

Identification of alkyl benzenes. Part 2: Analysis of  
binary mixtures of acylamino derivatives of 2-phenylbutane  
and 3-phenylpentane. Zhur.ob.khim. 30 no.7:2164-2166  
Jl '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskii institut tsellyulozno-bumazhnoy promyshlennosti.  
(Butane) (Pentane)

ZALESSKAYA, T.Ye.

Catalytic conversions of ketones. Zhur.ob.khim. 30 no.7:  
2166-2170 J1 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut tsellyulozno-  
bumazhnoy promyshlennosti.  
(Butyrophene)

ZALESSKAYA, T.Ye.; LAVROVA, I.K.

Dehydration of  $\alpha$ -glycols. Part 1: Effect of the nature of reagents on the course of dehydration of asymmetric methyl p-tolylpinacol. Zhur. org. khim. 1 no.7:1215-1218 J1 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskij institut tsellyulozno-bumazhnoy promyshlennosti.

ZALESSKAYA, Ye.B.; VOL'FSON, S.I.

Heat hardened Kh5M-U pipes. Mash. i neft. obor. no.4:  
26-28 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy  
institut neftyanogo mashinostroyeniya.



L 32268-65 EWT(m)/EWP(b)/T/EWA(d)/EWP(w)/EWP(t) MJN/JD/WB

ACCESSION NR: AR4048244

S/0137/64/000/009/1055/1055

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 91345

AUTHOR: Zalesskaya, Ye. B.

TITLE: Properties of 11-13% chromium steels at raised temperatures

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Gos. n.-i. i proyekt. in-t neft. mashinostr.,  
vy\*p. 2, 1964, 132-137

TOPIC TAGS: chromium steel, temperature effect, heat treatment,  
metal mechanical property steel OKh13, steel EI496, steel 1Kh13,  
steel 2Kh13

TRANSLATION: For work in media which do not cause metal crystalline  
corrosion, steels of brand OKh13 are proposed or steels EI496 (I),  
1Kh13 (II), 2Kh13 (III) whose compositions (in %) are: carbon 0.07  
(I), 0.12 (II), 0.18 (III); silicon 0.14 (I), 0.33 (II), 0.35 (III);  
manganese 0.40 (I), 0.44 (II), 0.44 (III); sulfur 0.016 (I), 0.014  
(II), 0.014 (III); phosphorus 0.020 (I), 0.020 (II), 0.015 (III);  
chromium 12.83 (I), 13.90 (II), 13.50 (III); nickel 0.56 (I), 0.36

Card 1/2

L 32268-65

ACCESSION NR: AR4048244

(II), 0.54 (III). The  $\sigma_{\text{b}}$ ,  $\sigma_{\text{g}}$ ,  $\psi$  and  $a_{\text{k}}$  of the proposed steels were investigated at raised and room temperatures. At 550°  $\sigma_{\text{b}}$  (in kg/mm<sup>2</sup>) is 21.4 (I), 26.1 (II), 31.2 (III);  $\sigma_{\text{g}}$  (in kg/mm<sup>2</sup>) is 13.1 (I), 14.2 (II), 15.6 (III);  $\psi$  (in %) is 51.8 (I), 40.0 (II), 32.9 (III); and  $a_{\text{k}}$  was determined at lowered and at room temperatures after heating for 5000 hrs at 450, 500, 550, and 600°. For I and II,  $a_{\text{k}}$  is quite suitable. After preheating in the 450-550° range, the  $a_{\text{k}}$  of III is sharply reduced from 15.2 to 0.3 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>, while at the same time  $R_{\text{b}}$  is increased from 160 to 230. V. Olenicheva

SUB CODE: MM

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

ZALESSKAYA, Ye.B.; VOL'FSON, S.I.

Pipes made of 1Kh3VF steel. Stal' 23 no.10:935-936 0 '63.

(MIRA 16:11)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy proyektnyy institut  
neftyanogo mashinostroyeniya.

ZALESSKAYA, Yu.; MARTINSON, E.; TYAKHEPYL'D, L. [Tähepöld, L.]

Glutaminase and asparaginase in the gastric mucosa. Biokhimiia 26  
no.2:281-283 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA14:5)

1. Chair of Biochemistry, State University, Tartu.  
(STOMACH) (GLUTAMINASE) (ASPARAGINASE)

ZALESKAYA, Y.M., KHOLLO, V.I., VILLAKO, I. A., (USSR)

"Biosynthesis of Hexosamines in the Gastric Mucosa in Connection  
with Ammonia Conversions in it."

Report presented at the 5th Int'l. Biochemistry Congress, Moscow,  
10-16 Aug. 1961.

ZALESSKAYA, Yu.M.; MARTINSON, E.E.; TYAKHEPYL'D, L.Ya. [Tahepold, L.]

Effect of vitamin C on the synthesis of glutamine and amidization of proteins in the brain. Vop. pit. 22 no.3:60-64  
My-Je '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Iz kafedry biokhimii (zav. - prof. E.E. Martinson) Tartuskogo universiteta.

ZALESKAYA, Ya.M.; MARTINSON, E.E.; TYAKHEFYL'D, L.Ia. [Tab; old, L.]

Disorders of glutamine synthesis and amidation of brain proteins  
in vitamin C deficiency. Vop. pit. 23 no.1:17-21 Ja-F '64.  
(MIP 17:8)

1. Iz kafedry biokhimii (zav. - prof. E.E. Martinson)  
Tartuskogo universiteta.

ZALESSKAYA, V. V.; FILATOVA, Z. V.; RUBEL, N. N.; TIKHONOVA, V. I.;  
SOFRONOV, B. N.; PETROPAVLOVSKAYA, N. A.; SMIRNOVA, A. M.

"Special features of the microbiological immuno-epidemiological  
characteristics of scarlet fever treated with penicillin."

Report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists,  
Epidemiologists and Infectionists. 1959



SALETSKAYA, I. V.

"Fluorographic Examinations of School Children of the Dzerzhinsk Region of

Moscow Oblast," Prob. Tuberc., No. 3, 1949.

Mbr., Roentgen & Dispensary Dept., Moscow Oblast Sci. Res. Tuberculosis Inst.,

-cl949-.

L 25807-65 EWT(m)/EWP(b)/T/EWA(d)/EWP(w)/ERP(t) MJW/AD  
 ACCESSION NR: AR5605028 S/C277/54/000/012/0013/0013 22  
 17

SOURCE: Ref zh. Mashinostroitel'nyye materialy, konstruktii i raschet dataloy mashin. Otd. vyp., Abs. 12.48.84 B

AUTHOR: Zalesskaya, Ye. B.

TITLE: The high temperature properties of 11-13% chrome steels 18

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Gos. n.-i. i proyekt. in-t neft. mashinostr., 1964, vyp. 2, 132-137

TOPIC TAGS: metal mechanical property, chromium steel/ EI496 steel, Okhl3 steel, 1Kh13 steel, 2Kh13 steel 16 18

TRANSLATION: The  $\sigma_b$ ,  $\sigma_s$ ,  $\psi$ ,  $\alpha_k$ , and  $\sigma_{dp}$  of OKh13 (EI496), 1Kh13 and 2Kh13 steels are studied at high (100-650°) and room temperatures on the basis of 1000, 10,000 and 100,000 hours. At 550°, the steels have respectively:  $\sigma_b=24.1, 26.1, 31.2$ ;  $\sigma_s=13, 14.2, 15.6$  kg/mm<sup>2</sup> and  $\psi=51.8, 40, 32.9\%$ . The  $\alpha_k$  was determined at low temperatures (down to -40°) and when heated for 5000 hours at 450, 500, 550, 600 and 650°. For the first two steels, the  $\alpha_k$  was fully acceptable. After heating in the 450-500° temperature range, the  $\alpha_k$  of 2Kh13 steel is reduced from 16.9 to 0.6 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> at 20° while the hardness is simultaneously increased (from HB168 to Card 1/2

L 25807-65

ACCESSION NR: AR5005028

HB230). It is recommended that the temperature at which 0Kh13 and 1Kh13 steels are used should be increased from 540 to 550° in media which do not cause inter-crystalline corrosion.

SUB CODE: MM

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

L 23365-65 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) MJW/JD/WE

ACCESSION NR: AR5000736

S/0277/64/000/009/0009/0009

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Mashinostroitel'nyye materialy\*, konstruktii i raschet detaley mashin. Gidroprivod. Otd. vyyp., Abs. 9.48.58

AUTHOR: Zalesskaya, Ye. B.; Vol'fson, S. I.

TITLE: Corrosion resistant pipes of Kh8VF for furnaces and connecting piping in oil refineries

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Gos. n.-i. i proyekt. in-t neft. mashinostr., vyyp., 2, 1964, 126-131

TOPIC TAGS: pipe, metal corrosion, corrosion resistance, sulfur, oil refining/ steel Kh8VF, steel Kh5M, steel Kh5VF

TRANSLATION: The results of an investigation of mechanical properties during short term elongation at temperatures of 20-600°, impact strength at temperatures from 20 to -40°, and long term strength and creep at temperatures of 500-650° are presented for steels Kh8VF, Kh5M, and Kh5VF. All the steels have almost identical properties. Actual use in furnaces of oil refineries showed that the resistance of

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ACCESSION NR: AR5000736

pipes made of steel Kh8VF in oil media containing sulfur was not less than two times greater than the resistance of pipes made of steels Kh5M and Kh5VF, whose resistance was about the same. There is a marked economic advantage in using pipes made of steel Kh8VF. 2 figures. 6 tables.

SUB CODE: MM

ENCL: 00

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<p>SA</p> <p style="text-align: right;">B67</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Non-destructive tests on insulation in electrical machines.            ZALINSKI, A. M. <i>Elektricheskoe</i> (No. 2) 38-43 (1948) <i>In Russian</i>.—Winding insulation breakdowns came up to 80% of the defects in low power generators and motors. Three test methods are criticized: insulation resistance check; c.h.v. test at operational frequency and p.f. measurement. The modern American practice of test/4 by increased rectified h.v. application and leakage observation is described and recommended. Pulse methods with c.r.o. recording enabling a quick check of winding symmetry in 3-ph. machines are considered. A. L.</p>																																																			
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ZALESSKIY, A. M., PROF

PA 15/49T27

USSR/Electricity  
Terminology

Jul 48

"For the Accuracy of Electrical Engineering Terms,"  
Prof A. M. Zalesskiy, Dr Tech Sci, Leningrad Polytech  
Inst imeni Kalinin, 1 p

"Elektrichestvo" No 7

Recommends setting up commission on electrical termin-  
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Technical periodicals must also help.

15/49T27

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SA 3224. Investigation of the impulse strength of insulation in electrical machinery. ZALESSKI, A. M. AND ZINCHIKMAN, A. S. *Elektrichestvo* (No. 2) 9-13 (Feb., 1949) In Russian. Tests were made on a number of representative samples and the results subjected to statistical analysis. It was found that the impulse breakdown voltage displayed a wide dispersion, indicating that the average standard of impulse strength could be considerably raised by greater care in manufacturing processes. At room temperatures the impulse coefficient (ratio of impulse breakdown voltage to that at 50 c/s) was a little  $> 1$  for sloping waves (17 kV/ $\mu$ s) but was about 15% higher for steep waves (107 kV/ $\mu$ s.) The coefficient was considerably greater at the working temperature of 105°C. A continuation of the tests is considered desirable, using a large number of specimens to study the relationship of breakdown voltage to the number of repetitions of the impulse and also to investigate the effect of ageing of the insulation on its breakdown strength. B. H.

— ZALESSKIY, A. (1)

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USSR/Electricity - Circuit Breakers Sep 51

"Testing of the 110-KV, 2,500-MVA Air Circuit Breaker VV-110 for Interrupting Capacities up to 3,000 Megavolt-Amperes," A. M. Zaleskiy, LPI (Leningrad Polytech Inst Imeni Kalinin)

"Elektrichestvo" No 9, pp 10,11

Cites results of tests of the interrupting capacity of the type VV-110 air breaker, now being produced by the "Elektroapparat" plant. The tests were made in the Dept of Elec Equipments, Lab of High-Voltage Techniques, pressures of 15-22 atm

196T41

USSR/Electricity - Circuit Breakers Sep 51  
(Contd)

and powers up to 3,100 megavolt-amp were used in the tests. Submitted 9 Mar 51.

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196T41

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